

## **ITMO Template Example**

First A.<sup>1</sup>

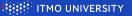
Second A.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty/Department ITMO University

<sup>2</sup>Faculty/Department ITMO University

Date Ocasion

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### Theorem (Fermat's little theorem)

For a prime p and  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  it holds that  $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$ .

#### Proof.

The invertible elements in a field form a group under multiplication. In particular, the elements

$$1,2,\ldots,p-1\in\mathbb{Z}_p$$

form a group under multiplication modulo p. This is a group of order p-1. For  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  and  $a \neq 0$  we thus get  $a^{p-1} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ . The claim follows.



#### Example

The function  $\phi: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  given by  $\phi(x) = 2x$  is continuous at the point  $x = \alpha$ , because if  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is such that  $|x - \alpha| < \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ , then

$$|\phi(x)-\phi(\alpha)|=2|x-\alpha|<2\delta=\varepsilon.$$

## Highlighting



Sometimes it is useful to highlight certain words in the text.

### Important message

If a lot of text should be highlighted, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

It is easy to match the colour theme.

Bullet lists are marked with a red box.

Description highlights important words with red text.

## Example

Lists change colour after the environment.



#### Effects that control

- 2. when text is displayed
- are specified with ¡¿ and a list of slides.

#### Theorem

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

# Use textblock for arbitrary placement of objects.



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#### **Theorem**

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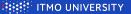
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## **Effects**



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### **Effects**



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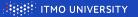
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## References I





References